

2821

Attorney's Docket No.: 10559-478001
Intel Ref.: P11157

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Thomas M. Cronin
Serial No. : 09/878,051
Filed : June 7, 2001
Title : RENDERING A THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODEL USING A DITHER PATTERN

Art Unit : 2821
Examiner : Huedung X. Cao
Assignee : Intel Corporation

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

CORRECTION TO AMENDMENT FILED ON JANUARY 18, 2005 IN REPLY
TO OFFICE ACTION OF OCTOBER 19, 2004

Applicant submits herewith a correction to the Amendment mailed in this application on January 18, 2005. The correction is noted on page 10 in bold and underlining. No other changes to the Amendment have been made.

Applicant's undersigned attorney can be reached at the address shown below. All telephone calls should be directed to the undersigned at 617-521-7896.


No additional fees are believed to be due for this Amendment; however, if any fees are due, please charge them to deposit account 06-1050, referencing Attorney Docket No. 10559-478001.

Respectfully submitted,

Date:

March 1, 2005

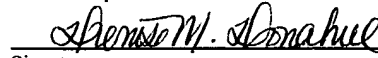
Fish & Richardson P.C.
225 Franklin Street
Boston, MA 02110-2804
Telephone: (617) 542-5070
Facsimile: (617) 542-8906


Paul A. Pysher
Reg. No. 40,780

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I hereby certify under 37 CFR §1.8(a) that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail with sufficient postage on the date indicated below and is addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

March 1, 2005
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Denise M. Donahue
Typed or Printed Name of Person Signing Certificate

Initially, Applicant reiterates that Kancler discloses improving the quality of an image by dithering a sensing apparatus used to generate that image. Dithering, in Kancler, refers to moving a sensor in the apparatus slightly between readings, and averaging the results to determine the actual value. It does **not** relate to points in a volumetric region. Montag, which was cited for its alleged disclosure of using a dither pattern comprised of points in a volumetric region, notes that dither patterns, apparently in the visual imaging sense, are used in displaying images representing three-dimensional weather data. Montag, however, does not explain how this is done (see, e.g., column 5, lines 23-24 and 54-60; column 8, lines 18-20). Thus, Montag does not disclose or suggest determining a three-dimensional dither pattern based on a characteristic. Accordingly, Montag and Kancler do not render claim 1 obvious.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and solely to advance prosecution of the application, Applicant has amended the claims to differentiate them even further from Kancler and Montag. In particular, Applicant has specified that the dithered version of the three-dimensional model comprises plural three-dimensional dither patterns, each of which corresponds to a non-overlapping region of the three-dimensional model. In this regard, Kancler describes dithering a sensing apparatus around areas of an image so that different sensors pass over same areas of the image. Kancler's dither patterns are thus specifically designed to overlap the same regions of an image (see, e.g., column 4, lines 55 and 56 of Kancler, column 7, lines 35 et seq. of Kancler, and Fig. 4 of Kancler). By contrast, the dither patterns of claim 1 do not overlap the same regions of an image, thus making claim 1 considerably different from Kancler.